What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method of producing an automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability, characterizes in forming a short fiber layer by carding and setting short fibers on one side or both sides of a foamed layer, wherein the foamed layer and short fiber layer being made of same material selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene, polyurethane and polystyrene; and setting the short fiber layer with a shape of a truss in the foamed layer by interlacing the short fibers through a needle punching process.

2. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein:

carding short fibers wherein short fibers are mixed with polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers in a mixing ratio of 3 to 7: 7 to 3, on one side or both sides of a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips;

setting the short fibers with a shape of a truss in the foamed layer by interlacing the short fibers through a needle punching process; and

forming the short fiber layer(s) by thermally setting the portions of the short fibers exposed on the outside the foamed layer to 120 to 250℃ and pressing thereby melting, cooling and hardening the fused portions of the short fibers.

3. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein:

carding short fibers wherein short fibers are mixed with polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers in a mixing ratio of 3 to 7: 7 to 3, on one side or both sides of a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of

polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips;

setting the short fibers with a shape of a truss in the foamed layer by interlacing the short fibers through a needle punching process;

putting a fiber layer on the formed layer by secondarily carding fibers including the polypropylene or polyethylene fiber, and natural fiber mixed with each other in a mixing ratio of 3 to 7: 7 to 3, on both sides exposed outside the foamed layer; and

forming the fiber layers and simultaneously the short fiber layer(s) by thermally setting the portions of the fibers layers exposed outside the foamed layer to 120 to 250℃ and pressing thereby melting, cooling and hardening the fused portions of the fibers layers.

4. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein

carding short fibers wherein short fibers are mixed with polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers each other on one side or both sides of a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips; and

forming the short fiber layer(s) by thermally setting the portions of the short fibers on one side or both sides of the foamed layer to 120 to 250℃ and pressing thereby melting, cooling and hardening the fused portions of the short fiber layer protruded from the foamed layer while pressing the portions of the short fibers to melt the portions of the short fibers.

5. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein

carding short fibers wherein short fibers are mixed with polypropylene or

polyethylene fiber, and natural fiber each other on one side or both sides of a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips;

setting the short fibers layer with a shape of a truss in the foamed layer by interlacing the short fibers through a needle punching process; and

forming the short fiber layer(s) by thermally setting the portions of the short fibers on the outside the foamed layer to 120 to 250℃ and pressing thereby melting, cooling and hardening the fused portions of the short fibers.

6. The method as set forth in any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the short fibers are uninflammable or general fabrics comprising polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers mixed with each other in a mixing ratio of 3 to 7: 7 to 3.

7. The method as set forth in claim 6, wherein the polyethylene fibers comprise 20 to 40% by weight of low melting point polyethylene.

8. The method as set forth in claim 3 or 5, wherein the fiber layers comprise polypropylene or polyethylene fibers, and natural fiber mixed with each other in a mixing ratio of 3 to 7: 7 to 3.

9. The method as set forth in claim 3 or 5, wherein the natural fiber is at least one selected from the group consisting of linen, jute, great water rush, abaca, coconut, sisal, and arrowroot.

10. An automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability, which is produced through the method of claim 2, comprising:

a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips; and

a short fiber layer produced by carding and setting short fibers including polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers mixed with each other on one side or both sides of the foamed layer;

wherein, the short fibers are interlaced with each other in the foamed layer through a needle punching process so that the short fibers are embedded in a shape of a truss in the foamed layer, and the short fiber layer is set by heating to 120 to 250℃ while the portions of the short fibers are pressed to melt the portions of the short fibers exposed outside the foamed layer and then harden the molten portions of the short fibers to form the short fiber layers on the foamed layer

11. An automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability, which is produced through the method of claim 3, comprising:

a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and expanded polystyrene chips;

short fiber layer(s) produced by carding and setting short fibers including polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers mixed with each other, on one side or both sides of the foamed layer; and

fiber layers produced by setting fibers including polypropylene or polyethylene fibers, and natural fiber mixed with each other and layered on both sides of the short

fiber layers;

wherein, the short fibers are interlaced with each other in the foamed layer through a needle punching process so that the short fibers are embedded in a shape of a truss in the foamed layer, and the fiber layers are set by heating to 120 to 250℃ while the fiber layers are pressed to melt the portions of the short fibers exposed on outside the foamed layer and then harden the molten portions of the short fibers to form the short fiber layers on the foamed layer and simultaneously attaching entirely the fiber layer to the foamed layer.

12. An automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability, which is produced through the method of claim 4, comprising:

a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and foamed polystyrene chips; and

a short fiber layer(s) produced by carding and setting short fibers including polypropylene fibers and polyethylene fibers mixed with each other, on one side or both sides of the foamed layer;

wherein, the portions of the short fibers exposed outside the foamed layer are set by heating to 120 to 250℃ while the portions of the short fibers are pressed to melt the portions of the short fibers exposed outside the foamed layer and then harden the molten portions of the short fibers to form the short fiber layers on the foamed layer.

13. An automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability, which is produced through the method of claim 5, comprising:

a foamed layer produced by foaming any one selected from the group consisting of

polypropylene chips, polyethylene chips, polyurethane chips, and foamed polystyrene chips; and

a short fiber layer(s) produced by carding and setting short fibers including polypropylene or polyethylene fibers, and natural fiber mixed with each other, on one side or both sides of the foamed layer;

wherein, the short fibers are interlaced with each other in the foamed layer through a needle punching process so that the short fibers are embedded in a shape of a truss in the foamed layer, and the short fiber layer is(are) set by heating to 120 to 250℃ while the portions of the short fibers are pressed to melt the portions of the short fibers exposed outside the foamed layer and then harden the molten portions of the short fibers to form the short fiber layers on the foamed layer.

14. The automobile interior material or construction sheet with excellent processability as set forth in claim 11 or 13, wherein the natural fiber is at least one selected from the group consisting of linen, jute, great water rush, abaca, coconut, sisal, and arrowroot.

15. An automobile or construction panel, comprising:

the automobile interior material or construction sheet according to any one of claims 10 to 13; and

uninflammable or general fabrics further attached to one side or both sides of the automobile interior material or construction sheet.

16. An automobile or construction panel, comprising:

the automobile interior material or construction sheet according to any one of claims

10 to 13; and

layers formed on both sides of the automobile interior material or construction sheet by coating at least one material selected from the group consisting of plasters, cements, and ceramic pigments in a predetermined thickness, drying using hot air, and then pressing the material while heating.